

The Sydney Morning Herald.

PRICE THREEPENCE.—23 PER ANNUM.—VOL. XXX.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

No. 4115

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISING. For one inch and under, 2s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion.

CHANGE OF WHARF.—PARRAMATTA AND WOLLONGONG STEAMERS.
The public are respectfully informed, that on and after Tuesday next, the 1st July, the above steamers will start from the Phoenix (late Cunningham's) Wharf, at the bottom of Bond Street, in lieu of Kellie's Wharf, as heretofore.
12524

CHANGE OF WHARF.—PARRAMATTA STEAM PACKETS.
THESE expeditious and convenient steamers, EMU and COMET, will leave the Phoenix (late Cunningham's) Wharf, on and after Tuesday, 1st July, 1851, punctually as under:—
From Sydney, daily, at 9 and 12 A.M., and 4 P.M.
From Parramatta, daily, at 8 and 30 minutes past 11 A.M., and 4 P.M., returning from Parramatta at 4 P.M.
Passengers landed and embarked at Baidam Ferry and Kissing Point.
Fares:—to and from Parramatta, cabin 2s. 6d., storage 1s. 6d.
to and from Kissing Point, cabin 1s. 6d., storage 1s. 6d.
Weight, in quantity, 6s. per ton; and every attention paid to passengers and their baggage. Refreshments of the best kind to be had on board at moderate rates.
Kellie's Wharf, June 27. 12526

CHANGE OF WHARF.—WOLLONGONG STEAMER WILLIAM THE FOURTH.
This splendid sea boat will leave the Phoenix (late Cunningham's) Wharf, after the 1st July next, as usual, weather permitting, every Wednesday and Saturday morning at 7 A.M., returning from Wollongong every Monday and Thursday, at 5 P.M.
Fares:—cabin 12s. 6d., Steerage 6s. 6d.
Freight, dead weight, and measurement, in quantities (bark and hay excepted), 12s. 6d. per ton.
Refreshments of the best quality on board.
Kellie's Wharf, June 27. 12523

STEAM TO MORRISON BAY.
THE STEAM SHIP EAGLE, J. J. Warner, commander, will sail within forty-eight hours after her arrival.
JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 12526

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
THE steam ship SHAMROCK, George Gilmore, commander, will be despatched for the above ports on Tuesday, 1st July, at 5 P.M.
JAMES PATTERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 12524

FOR MORPETH, HUNTER RIVER.
THE Ketch HAZARD, Cor. master, This Evening. For freight &c., apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 12527

FOR THE CLARENCE RIVER.
THE BRIGANTINE CHAMPION, 80 tons, Captain Baldy, with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 12528

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE SCHOONER SHAMROCK, Reynolds, master, (detained till Wednesday at request of shippers). For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 12529

FOR MORETON BAY.
THE BRIGANTINE LAVINA, 90 tons burthen, A. Steel, master, will clear at 10 A.M. on Tuesday, 1st July. For freight or passage apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf. 12533

FOR WIDE BAY.
THE BRIGANTINE ALBION, 130 tons, Kelly, master, is detained till Wednesday next. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Packet Office, Albion Wharf. 12528

PACKETS FOR MELBOURNE.
THE fine first-class brig ESPERANZA, J. Moodie, commander, is now loading, and will sail on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo.
To follow the Esperanza.
The fine schooner J. LOVETT, J. Somerville, commander, has nearly all her freight ready, and will sail in a few days.
To follow the J. Lovett.
The barque EMMA, J. Allen, commander, hourly expected from Newcastle, will be despatched on Saturday, the 30th proximo.
The accommodation for passengers is of the best, and the provisions, found on board, free of extra charge.
Shippers and passengers are respectfully informed that passengers will sail on the days named, wind and weather permitting.
For freight or passage apply to E. M. SAYERS.
Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 12519

FIRST PACKET FOR MELBOURNE.
Going direct to the Wharf without Lightering.
THE PHOEBE, 100 tons burthen, J. H. Nickless, commander, will sail to-morrow.
Shippers are requested to complete their shipments by three o'clock this afternoon to the CIRCULAR WHARF.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, beds and bedding, wines and provisions, &c., found on board, free of charge, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 12599

FOR MELBOURNE.
THE clipper Brigantine DON JUAN, Edwin Courtney, commander. This vessel having her dead weight ready to go on board, it is therefore absolutely necessary that shippers and passengers should apply immediately, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12503

FOR GEELONG AND MELBOURNE.
THE clipper packet PRINCE OF WALES, 130 tons burthen, Charles Gaunt, commander, is now loading for the above ports. For freight or passage having unrivalled accommodations, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. Beds, bed-linen, and the best wines and provisions, &c., found on board, free of charge. 12598

FIRST VESSEL FOR GEELONG.
THE fine schooner MARY JANE, D. Gourlay, commander, will be ready to receive cargo on Saturday morning, and will positively sail on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo. Beds, bed-linen, and the best wines, &c., &c., provided on board free of extra charge.
Apply on board at Campbell's Wharf, or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street. 12520

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
THE fine first-class schooner VELOCITY, McVeigh, master, 180 tons burthen, is under engagement to sail seven days after arrival. For freight or passage apply to JAMES COOK, Circular Quay, June 24. 12501

FOR GEELONG AND PORTLAND BAY.
THE fine brig WILLIAM HILL, 110 tons register, John MacArthur, master, will commence loading immediately after discharge of her inward cargo.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY MOORE, Miller's Point. 12523

FOR HOBART TOWN.
To sail to-morrow (Sunday) morning.
THE fine fast-sailing packet-boat, MERCURY, 190 tons, R. G. Kae, Commander.
A few tons of light freight will be received at the Queen's Wharf, for shipment by this vessel. No detention will take place beyond the time required to ship her stores. Her cabin accommodations are not yet complete, in consequence of which, any parties wishing to proceed in her will be taken at a low rate.
Apply on board, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12531

FOR HOBART TOWN.
To follow the Mercury.
THE well known clipper E.M.A., 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, commander.
This vessel having as usual made a very quick passage, and it being the wish of intending shippers and passengers that she should be despatched without delay, it is intimated that she will positively sail on Thursday next. Early application for freight or passage is therefore necessary, on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12520

FOR ADELAIDE DIRECT.
(Will sail on Tuesday morning, at daylight.)
THE clipper brig T.W. IRISH GIRL, 170 tons, W. R. Todd, commander.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Queen's Wharf, or to JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12521

FOR AUCKLAND.
To sail in a few days.
THE fine first-class barque DANIEL WEBSTER, 296 tons, Philip Jones, commander, is now loading, and will sail on Tuesday next. Being under charter to the Australian Sugar Company, she will have quick despatch back.
Captain Mickleburgh will be happy to execute any commissions which may be entrusted to his care.
All claims against this vessel must be rendered (in duplicate) by twelve o'clock on Monday, the 30th instant, at the office of J. A. L. ALGER, 650, Lower George-street. 12527

TO SHIPPERS OF HORSES.
FOR MADRAS DIRECT.
THE A. S. H. P. WINDSOR, 800 tons, W. B. Pryce, commander, will be ready to receive cargo on Saturday morning, and will positively sail on Wednesday, the 30th proximo. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Circular Wharf, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street. 12599

FOR VALPARAISO.
THE splendid A1 Ship LADY EVELINE, 875 tons, register, James McClellan, commander.
This vessel having very superior poop accommodations, offers a desirable opportunity to passengers for England. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street. 12575

FOR MANILA DIRECT.
THE CORNELIA, G. B. Mickleburgh, commander.
This clipper barque has now all her cargo on board, and is now loading, and will sail on Wednesday, the 2nd proximo. Captain Mickleburgh will be happy to execute any commissions which may be entrusted to his care.
All claims against this vessel must be rendered (in duplicate) by twelve o'clock on Monday, the 30th instant, at the office of J. A. L. ALGER, 650, Lower George-street. 12527

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FOR CALCUTTA.
THE splendid A1 Ship GAMBIA, 567 tons register, Hugh Anderson, commander.
This vessel, from having lofty twin decks, offers a desirable opportunity to shippers of horses, and will sail 23th July. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street. 12518

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing barque REGINA, 383 tons register, F. T. Davies, commander, has now nearly all her cargo on board, and will sail about 1st July. Has superior poop accommodation.
Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 12517

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE fine first-class British-built barque BOLIVAR, 630 tons burthen. For particulars apply on board, at Campbell's Wharf, or to WILLIAM MURRAY, Commander. 12513

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing first-class ship MONTMARTRE ELPHINSTONE, 611 tons, Henry Courtney, Loney, commander, now loading at the Circular Quay. This vessel has first-rate accommodation for cabin and steerage passengers, and carries a surgeon.
Apply to the Captain on board, or to J. B. METCALFE, May 29. 10498

FOR LONDON.
THE fine fast-sailing A1 barque BONDICAR, 394 tons register, Robert Martin, commander, having a large portion of cargo engaged, will have quick despatch. Apply to FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO., or to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER. 12517

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE fine first-class barque MAY QUEEN, 360 tons register, Richard Thomas, Commander, having the greater part of her dead weight engaged, will meet with immediate despatch. For freight apply to WILLIS, MERRY, AND CO., or to L. AND N. SPYER. 12450

SHIP HARMONY.
THE first-class British-built ship HARMONY, 525 tons register, is now ready for sea, and open for freight or charter to any part of the world. Apply to J. S. HANSON, Elizabeth-street, or to F. MITCHELL AND CO. 12537

NOTICE TO SEAMEN.
SYDNEY BETHEL UNION.
Divine Service will be held on board the barque MONTMARTRE ELPHINSTONE, lying alongside the Circular Quay, To-morrow Afternoon, Lord's Day, June 29, at half-past 3 o'clock precisely. The Rev. L. E. THORNTON, Minister of the Mariner's Church, will officiate. 12574

FREE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, RICHMOND.
THE Rev. ALEXANDER SALMON, of the Free Church, Sydney, will preach in the above Church on Sabbath first, the 29th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, and at three o'clock in the afternoon. 12574

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.
NOTICE.—EDWARD KNOX, Esq., has signed to take over the business of the Commercial Banking Company, in the direction of Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq.
ROBERT HOW, Chairman, Commercial Bank, June 27. 12520

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS.
The extensive alterations and improvements now being made in this establishment have rendered it necessary that the performances should be suspended for a few nights. It will reopened about the middle of next week, of which due notice will be given. 12535

VENETIAN CASINO, at the Royal Hotel, every Wednesday Evening.
Mr. A. EMANUEL, in announcing the above, has the honor to state that he is in a position to be a sufficient guarantee to the confidence of the public.
The doors of the Casino will be made in at eight o'clock, when the City Band will play a variety of popular music. Dancing to commence at nine. Mrs. Emanuel and Mrs. Pyne will sing during the evening several new and fashionable songs, of the most celebrated composers. Admission.—One Shilling. 12512

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
A widow lady, of long experience in tuition, would be happy to procure a limited number of young ladies to educate with her own daughter. To those parents desiring the combination of an accomplished and a domestic education with maternal care, the present will be found a favorable opportunity. Terms are exceedingly moderate. Most satisfactory references and testimonials will be afforded on application, after noon hours, at the residence adjoining the Independent Chapel, Redfern. June 27. 12576

THE ST. JAMES' GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
Will be re-opened after the Midwinter Holidays, on Thursday, the 10th July. THOMAS DRUITT, Head Master. 12573

NORMAL INSTITUTION.
Assembly Rooms, George-street, (directly opposite to the Supreme Court).
Head Master.—Rev. Thomas Aitken, A.M. Teacher of Mathematics—Mr. J. N. McKenny. Assistant Master—Mr. J. N. McKenny. N.B.—The duties of this Institution will be resumed on Tuesday, the 1st of July. 12501

MRS. FROST begs to intimate to her friends that she receives a limited number of Young Ladies as daily pupils, to whom the result of much observation and practical experience enables her to impart the various branches of a sound, useful, and accomplished education, in accordance with the system prevailing at the best schools in England. It is Mrs. Frost's endeavor to combine the advantages derived from the emulation and energy excited at a public school with those inseparable from private tuition. Mrs. F. continues to give private instruction in Music, &c.
Mrs. Frost's pupils will re-assemble on Monday, 7th July.
Terms, and unexceptionable references may be obtained on application to Mrs. Frost, Somerset Lodge, Burke-street, Surry Hills. 12570

SOMERSET LODGE ACADEMY, SURRY HILLS.
CONDUCTED BY MR. FROST.
The ensuing Quarter at this Establishment will commence on Tuesday, 1st July. Burke-street, June 27. 12569

LADIES' SCHOOL.
Goodwin's Buildings, Prince-street South.
Miss Harris will re-open her School on Tuesday, July 1st. 12568

MR. JOHN MURRAY'S School will be re-opened on Monday, the 30th instant. A vacancy for two boarders, Kent-street, next door to Dr. BUTLER'S. June 27. 12564

MR. WOOLLS begs to inform the Parents and Guardians of his Pupils, that he has removed from Parramatta to the Glebe, near Sydney.
Mr. Woolls requests that all letters and papers for him may be addressed to the care of Mr. FISHER, Chemist, Parramatta-street, Glebe, June 23. 12501

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE FERROLANA POLKA, composed and dedicated to Brigadier Quensada, and the officers of Her Catholic Majesty's corvette Ferrolana, by S. H. MARSH, Music Warehouse, 555, George-street, next Bank of Australasia. 12553

NOW READY.
Demy 8vo, price 1s. 6d.
PLAIN STATEMENTS AND PRACTICAL HINTS, respecting the Discovery and Working of the GOLD IN AUSTRALIA. By the Rev. W. B. CLARKE, M.A., Fellow of the Geological Society of London, &c., &c. By SANDS AND KENNY. Stationers and Bookellers, 456, George-street. 12550

CHARLTON'S HOTEL, MARKET STREET.
MATTHEW CHARLTON, late of the Glenmore Cottage, Cumberland-street, begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he intends opening the said hotel on the 1st July next.
The house has been built expressly for an hotel, possesses every requisite for the accommodation and comfort of those who may honour M.C. with their patronage.
M.C. pledges himself to study for selling the most excellent liquors of every description, to which his previous customers can sufficiently testify.
M.C. extends his stable accommodations for past favours—the recollection of which will urge him to use every exertion in order to satisfy the wishes of those who may do him the honour to visit his new establishment. 12567

TRAVELLERS TO BATHURST.
ROBERT BRATTON begs to inform his Sydney friends, and parties proceeding to Bathurst, his Inn at East Plains, affords excellent accommodation for travellers on the road to the Diggins. He has always on hand an extensive stock of wines and spirits of the best description, at strictly moderate prices. Also, extensive stable accommodations. ROBERT BRATTON, Enu Plains. N.B. On sale, a splendid Marquee, 40 feet by 25, suitable for a party for the Diggins. 12594

PEARSON'S Hair Cutting Saloon, and Bath Rooms, 404, George-street, next door to the Royal Hotel. TERMS:— Warm Bath 2 0 Shower 1 0 Women's hair cutting 1 0 Children 0 6 12571

CRADLES, CRADLES.
JOHN HILL, Jun., begs to inform all who are intending to purchase Cradles, that those who may favour him with their orders, in place of having the expense of carriage up to the Diggins the whole distance from Sydney, will receive an order upon his agent in Bathurst, who will forward the Cradles, Sydney, and this without any charge for carriage. J. H. Hill, Jun. has a large stock of Cradles, and has sent up for the convenience of his customers. Apply at the Old Established Cabinet Warehouse, 107, King-street. 12538

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS.
JOHN HILL, Jun., wishes to call the attention of the public generally to his very large and well assorted stock of Floorcloths, which are now selling at the low figure of 3s. 6d. per square yard. 107, King-street. 12539

VANS FOR THE REMOVAL OF FURNITURE.
MANY parties having been disappointed in consequence of the Vans being sent to the Diggins, John Hill, Jun., begs to inform his friends and the public, that they are no longer required, so that he is in a position to attend to orders for the removal of Furniture, Pianos, &c., with despatch and care. 107, King-street, Sydney. 12540

IRON BEDSTEADS, ex Bondicar.
SUPERIOR manufactured English Iron Bedsteads with patent joints, extra rods for curtains, and castors, in great variety, for sale, at 2s. 6d. a pair, at Thirty Shillings and upwards, on sale at LENEHAN'S Upholstery Establishment, 287, Castlereagh-street. 12547

FURNITURE.
A. LENIHAN invites purchasers of Furniture to an inspection of some Elegant Articles of Drawing-room Furniture. Also, Mahogany Wash-stands with Marble Slabs, imported by his own order, ex Mary Bannatyne and Bondicar—in addition to his usual Stock of Rosewood and Cedar Furniture. Floorcloth and Upholstery Establishment, 287, Castlereagh-street. 12548

LONDON GARDEN SEEDS, ex Gamble. Now the season for sowing, and selling, in excellent preservation, and at moderate terms by the undersigned, a splendid assortment of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, from a celebrated house in London. 12501

IRON BEDSTEADS, ex Bondicar.
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MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS JUST ARRIVED.
THREE Superior Cabinet Pianofortes, elegantly finished.
One square ditto, remarkably brilliant in tone. Also, slide trumpets, valve trumpets, bass horns, Saxo trombones, violins, and superior European.
New Music in variety, both secular and sacred. J. R. CLARKE, Music Warehouse, 555, George-street, next Bank of Australasia. 12552

NEEDLES.
LARK AND BENNETT have much pleasure in acquainting the ladies that they have received, by the May Queen, a fresh supply of their NE PLUS ULTRA DRILLED-EYED NEEDLES, manufactured to their own special order by an eminent manufacturer.
After a trial of twelve months, during which time these needles have been extensively used, and severely approved of, the Proprietors are induced to bring them to the more prominently in notice, and confidently recommend them as the best needles ever imported into New South Wales. N.B.—Every paper bears their name in full. 467, George-street, Sydney. 12541

NOTICE.—In consequence of STOCK TAKING, the Warehouse of the undersigned will be closed THIS DAY and MONDAY next, and re-open on Tuesday, the 1st July. WILLIAM DRYAN, 391, Pitt-street. 12556

FURNITURE TABORET.
LINEN AND UNION WINDOW TRANSPARENT WINDOW BLINDS. Suits and Wall Glimpses and Tassels. Fringes and Bell Ropes. A variety of Upholsterers' Trimmings, on sale at LENEHAN'S Upholstery Establishment, 287, Castlereagh-street. 12545

EX MARY BANNATYNE AND BONDICAR.
IMPROVED PATENT SHOWER BATHS. Athenian Hip Baths. Vapour ditto. Sponging Pans. Chubb's Patent Commode Pans, so well suited for small apartments in this warm climate, on sale at LENEHAN'S Upholstery, Cabinet, and Floor Cloth Warehouse, 287, Castlereagh-street. 12546

DOOR MATS.—Carriage, Door, Toilette, and Dish Mats.
China and Cocoa Matting, and Hare's Patent Floorcloth, on sale at LENEHAN'S Cabinet Warehouse, 287, Castlereagh-street. 12549

HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENT OFFICE.
N. H. Bank of Australasia. WEEKLY SUMMARY.— TO LET. House, 9 rooms, Charlotte-place. House, North Shore, 9 rooms, 80 acres of land. House, Parramatta River, 8 rooms, 50 acres. House, Newtown, 14 rooms, 20 acres. House, Newtown, 17 rooms, 20 acres. House, Parramatta River, 7 rooms. House, Woolloomooloo, 8 rooms. House, Woolloomooloo Bay, 18 rooms. House, George-street, 7 rooms. House, French-street, 6 rooms. House, ditto ditto, ditto. House, Woolloomooloo, 14 rooms. House and Shop, King-street West. House, Macquarie-street, 6 rooms. House, Goulburn-street, 6 rooms. House, Surry Hills, 6 rooms. House, Surry Hills, 9 rooms. Cottage, Parramatta River, 6 rooms, 14 acres. Cottage, Dr. Woollam's place, 4 rooms. Cottage, Redfern, 7 rooms. Cottage, Cleveland-street, 8 rooms. Cottage, Camperdown, 3 rooms. Cottage, Council Town, 3 rooms. Cottage, Strawberry Hill, 3 rooms. Cottage, Pitt-street, 10 rooms. Cottage, Balmain, 4 rooms. Cottage, Double Bay, 7 rooms. House, Camperdown, 4 rooms. Stores, Sussex-street, and Charlotte-place. Offices, Macquarie-street, George-street, and Charlotte-place. Barristers' Chambers. Furnishings and Furnished Apartments. Board and Lodging. 12540

FOR SALE.
House, Parramatta Road, 14 rooms, 11 acres. House, Goulburn-street, 6 rooms. House, Macquarie-street, 6 rooms. Cottage, Redfern, 10 rooms, garden, &c. Cottage, Double Bay. Cottage, O'Connell Town. Cottage, South Head Road. Cottage, Strawberry Hill, 3 rooms. City and Suburban Building Allotments, &c., &c. Apply to WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, House and Estate Agents, 555, George-street. W. and C. beg to announce that they are prepared to collect rents and transact other agency business for proprietors who are leaving Sydney for the Gold Regions or elsewhere. P.S.—For disposal, a magnificent pair of Bikes, the largest in the colony. 12551

BREAKFAST SEEDS in great variety. blue and mulberry marbled chintz, blue and white granite. Also, plain and gold edge china sets, green dessert sets, toilet sets, foot-baths and blaine marble moulds. Tavern, open, and closed, and a large assortment of glassware and kitchen earthenware, on sale, for cash only, at THOMAS R. COATES'S, Staffordshire Warehouse, 365, George-street, opposite the Market fountain. 12543

COLD MINERS may be supplied with the Quicksilver Machine of Virginia Rocker, at J. SKERRITT'S, Cabinet and Patent Mangle Manufactory, O'Connell-street, corner of Hunter-street, Sydney. 12513

BLUE SERGE SHIRTS.
Navy blankets. Worsted rods. Cord trousers. Blue Guernsey frocks. White ditto. Best Scotch serge shirts. Strong striped Guernsey frocks. Stout drawers. Plaid cloth coats. Strong striped ditto. Landing, ex late arrivals, and on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12527

SHEET PAPER, on Sale at the Stores of the undersigned, of the best quality. T. WOOLLEY, George and King Streets, Sydney. 12535

CHOCOLATE.—Two cases superior quality, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12522

RUM.—30 hogsheads B.P. Rum, 24 to 27 O.P. now landing, and on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12523

BEEF.—A few tierces of "Watson and Wight's" celebrated Port Phillip cured Beef, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12523

FLOUR.—Fine Van Diemen's Land and South Australian Flour, at a reduction upon the advertised mill price, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12524

DERWENT POTATOES.—A few tons very superior quality Brown's River Potatoes, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12525

POTATOES!—POTATOES!!—On Sale, by the undersigned, Potatoes, at three pounds ten shillings per ton, or three shillings per cwt. J. C. KORFF, 650, George-street. 12532

BRANDY AND RUM of the most approved quality, on sale by JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street. 12528

COALS.—The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, who have favoured him so liberally this season with their orders, that the prices of Coal will be as follows, commencing this day:— Screened Newcastle Coals, on the wharf. Household ditto, ditto 23s. per ton Smith's 21s. ditto The charge for delivering the same will be 2s. per ton. And he feels that it will be unnecessary for him in future to advertise his prices, because it is his determination always to supply his customers at the lowest rate that the state of the market will enable him to do. T. CROFT, Commercial Wharf. June 25. 12538

FOR SALE.—Houses and Land, in and near Sydney—first-rate properties, upon liberal terms. W. BARTON, 456, George-street. 12548

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned not to take the following Cheques, the same being stolen from me:— Stephen Nutter on Commercial Bank, April 1, 1851, in favour of No. 575, for £7 0 0 April 1, 1851, in favour of No. 574, for £7 0 0 WILLIAM PRYCE, 12565

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.
Required by the Commercial Bank of Australia, a Clerk, able to conduct a correspondence, and with a good knowledge of business. Salary, £150 per annum. Applicants, by letter, enclosing testimonials, to be sent to the Bank, addressed to the Manager. 12527

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.—Wanted to purchase, a publican's license in Sydney. Immediate attendance required. Apply to J. J. SOMERVILLE, Fernberg Hotel, Pitt-street South. 12544

TO JOURNEMEN HARNESSEMAKERS.—Wanted, two (2) good hands in the above line. To really good workmen, constant employment and liberal wages will be given by the undersigned. 408, George-street. S. ALEXANDER. 12522

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A convenient house, containing not less than six rooms, with suitable out-buildings. It must be in an airy situation. The locality of Macquarie-street North, or Lower Fort-street, would be preferred. For further particulars, apply by letter, pre-paid, to Mr. GEORGE TAYLOR, Cleveland-street, Redfern. 12480

SHEEP.—Wanted by Saturday next, 28th June, 400 young ewes, out-shears, the former prepared for shipment. Apply to R. FAWCETT, Auctioneer, 481, George-street. 12540

WANTED, a respectable young woman, to perform the Cooking and Housekeeping duties of a business establishment. As this is a situation of trust, good references will be required. Apply by letter, to Mr. J. D. GRAIG AND CO., 12506

WANTED, a Grocer's Assistant, who thoroughly understands his business, for a store in Maidland. To a steady and obliging person a good salary will be given. Apply to GEORGE D. GRAIG AND CO., Margaret-place. 12507

WANTED, an experienced Gardener. Testimonials as to fitness, and a reference will be required. Apply to ARCHIBALD

MONDAY, JUNE 30, 1851.

Supplement TO THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1851.

ORDINATION.—The Ordination of the Rev. JOHN MORISON, Licentiate of the Established Church of Scotland, to be Minister at New England, will take place in St. Andrew's Scots Church, Sydney, on TUESDAY, the 1st July, 1851, at 11 o'clock A.M., when the Rev. Dr. Fullerton will preach, the Very Rev. H. R. Gilchrist, the Moderator of Synod, will ordain, and the Rev. James Courts will deliver the usual exhortation and address.

A Collection will be made in aid of Presbyterian Colonial Church Extension and Mission Society.

JOHN MCGARVIE.

PRODUCTIONS, INDUSTRY, AND RESOURCES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

A SERIES of papers on the above subjects will be published in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and, when complete, will be reprinted for general circulation. Any information, or suggestions in aid of the work, will be gratefully received. Address (if by post, pre-paid) to S. S., Herald Office.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

353, Pitt-street, formerly Gill's Hotel, Gilbert Elliott, Esq., W. H. Kerr, Esq., T. S. Mori, Esq., Thomas Holt, Esq., Chairman, M. E. Munn, Esq., Deputy Chairman, F. E. Munn, Esq., John Fairfax, Esq., W. H. Christie, Esq., Arthur Savage, Esq., Most of the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Towns are appointed Agents.

The business of this Company is threefold:—

First—Life Insurance on single lives, joint lives, and first of two lives.

Second—Immediate, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities.

Third—Endowments for Children.

INSURANCE BRANCH.

The payment of a small Annual Subscription will enable a person to provide for his father after his death; or a person interested in the life of another, may provide against loss arising from his death, for example:—Partners in business, who may apprehend the withdrawal of a partner, or the death of either, may provide against the same by jointly insuring their lives. Policies may be effected on the lives of husband and wife, payable to the survivor on the death of either. Policies of insurance are valuable as collateral security for loans. This Company will lend money on security of the Policies issued from this Office.

ANNUITY BRANCH.

Immediate Annuities to any amount may be purchased at this Office, on reasonable terms; and Deferred Annuities, or Annuities payable in old age, may be purchased by small contributions, payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly. The comfort and independence enjoyed by annuitants cannot fail to render these Annuities very desirable to those who wish to provide for the future, out of a superabundance of the present; and as the Deferred Annuities are protected from process of Law and Insolvency by the Act of Council, 14 Victoria, No. 11, they have all the advantages of Government Pensions. Reversionary Annuities, or Annuities commencing on the death of one person, and payable during the life of another, are well adapted for providing for Widows, &c. These may be purchased by small quarterly payments.

ENDOWMENT BRANCH.

Endowments, or sums payable at the ages of 14, 20, and 21, are purchased by small payments, and are eminently calculated to confer great benefits on the parties entitled to receive them, for they are payable at that critical age, when the start in life begins, which must influence the whole future career.

Females, whether married or single, are eligible for any of the above branches.

The Profits are divided among the Members every five years.

Forms of Proposal, and all needful information, may be obtained at the Offices of the Society, from 10 till 4 daily.

WILLIAM PERRY.

Secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

At a Meeting of the Acting Committee of the New South Wales Vineyard Association, held on Saturday, the 19th April,

It was resolved—1st. That the next General Meeting of the Association shall be held at the ROYAL HOTEL, on Wednesday, the 2nd July, at 2 o'clock.

2nd. That no member shall be allowed to exhibit more than two samples of his Wine at the half-yearly meetings.

3rd. That no wine under the age of twelve months shall be exhibited.

4th. That Members will be at liberty to state in their Report on the samples what quantity of each kind exhibited they have on hand, and whether the same is for sale.

5th. That Members will be allowed to exhibit raisins or currants the produce of their vineyards.

The Acting Committee have made arrangements for the proper reception and care of any samples which may be sent to the Royal Hotel, before the day of meeting.

T. L. MITCHELL.

Chairman of the Acting Committee.

EDWIN HICKEY.

Secretary.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, the 8th of July next, at noon precisely, to receive the report of the Board of Directors, to declare a Dividend for the half-year ending 30th June instant, to elect a Director in the room of Thomas Whistler Smith, Esq., and to appoint two Auditors for the ensuing year.

By order of the Board,
EDWARD KNOX, Manager.
Commercial Bank, Sydney, June 19, 1851.

AUSTRALASIAN BOTANICAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Annual General Meeting of the members of this Society will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 438, George-street (next to the Commercial Bank), on Wednesday, the 2nd July next, at four o'clock precisely, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee of Management, and the account of receipts and disbursements during the past year; for the election of six members of the Committee, in lieu of the same number who retire by rotation; and for other business.

Witness my hand and seal, this 25th day of June, 1851.

W. G. PENNINGTON, Secretary.

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIAL AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE AND ANNUITY COMPANY.

REMOVAL.—The Offices of the above Company are removed from No. 448 to No. 541, George-street. Entrance in Jamison-street.

ROBERT STYLES, Secretary.

June 25, 1851.

COMMISSION AGENCY.

MR. F. R. COLE respectfully returns his thanks to the numerous settlers who have promoted him their patronage, and begs to inform them that in consequence of intelligence he has just received from home, he declines entering into the business, it being his intention shortly to return to England; and he further begs to inform them that his intended partner, Mr. Henry Prescott will commence business on the 1st proximo.

MR. HENRY MARSH begs to inform his pupils, friends, and the public, that he will resume his pianoforte instructions, &c., &c., on Monday, the 7th July, 1851.

Mr. M. M. will give lessons at his private residence in Bligh-street. Terms, &c., may be obtained at the Sydney Pianoforte and Music Warehouses, Hunter-street.

Bligh-street, June 23, 1851.

EDUCATION.

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR, formerly Head Master of the St. Philip's Grammar School, Church Hill, begs to inform the inhabitants of Chippendale and its vicinity, that he will receive pupils for instruction in the various branches of Classical and Commercial Education, at his residence, Cleveland-street, Redfern, on and after TUESDAY, the 1st JULY NEXT.

He trusts that the confidence so long reposed in him, as a schoolmaster in this colony, renders it unnecessary for him to remark, that while every attention is paid by him to the intellectual progress of his scholars, he makes it his particular study to watch over their personal deportment, and to advance their religious and moral improvement.

French, Music, and Drawing, taught by efficient masters.

The terms for pupils may be had on application to Mr. Taylor, at his residence, as above.

CROWN-STREET, SOUTH HEAD.

ROAD.—The public are respectfully informed, that Mr. Baly's academy for young gentlemen will re-open on Tuesday, July the 1st. The number of pupils being limited to twenty-five, parents wishing to avail themselves of what few vacancies exist, should apply as soon as convenient. Terms to be paid quarterly in advance, but no notice required before the removal of a pupil.

Mr. Baly devotes his evenings to teaching the flute; and having been a pupil of Richardson, Seymour, Marshall, and other eminent professors, is familiar with the best systems of articulation and fingering. N.B. An excellent eight-keyed flute for sale.

12498

NORRIE'S Hot and Medicated Baths.

170, Pitt-st. The salutary effect of which in all affections of the skin, particularly eruptive diseases, should occupy the serious attention of the afflicted, particularly as they are now obtainable at a short notice, and at a moderate charge.

9939

TROY WEIGHTS.

The Government Commissioner, Mr. Hardy, having fixed the price of Gold at the Diggins at £3 4s. (sixty-four shillings) per ounce, Troy, A. GRAVELLY is prepared to supply standard BRASS WEIGHTS, from 1 grain to 128 ounces. Also, Gold Scales, of various sizes.

On hand, every requisite for a Miner's Outfit, of the first quality and most approved shape, make, and size.

ARTHUR GRAVELLY.

Manufacturer and Ironmonger, 320, Pitt-street.

12200

TOBACCO.—Shellard's in kegs, and Kerr's in half tierces, now landing, and for sale by

LAMB, PARBURY, AND CO.

11901

(A Circular.)

TO STOREKEEPERS, SETTLERS, &c., &c.

Sydney, No. 451, George-street.

SIR.—We beg respectfully to apprise you of our having relinquished the

RETAIL TRADE, and opened the above named premises as Wholesale Drapers, Mercers, Manufacturing Clothiers, and General Importers.

Our immediate connexion with the Home Manufacturers, combined with the knowledge acquired since residing in the colony of obtaining goods suitable to the market, we trust will be sufficient inducement to receive a share of your patronage.

Soliciting the favour of an early call, We are, Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

ROSSITER AND LAZZARUS.

June 20, 1851.

SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.

JOHN WRIGHT begs to make known to his friends and the public generally, that being desirous of reducing his stock as much as possible, previous to STOCK-TAKING, he has determined upon SELLING OFF the whole of his Winter Goods at such prices as cannot fail to attract intending purchasers. A lot of a few of the articles will be sufficient to show the immense reduction that has taken place.

Original price. Reduced to.

£ s. d. £ s. d.

Coburg cloths 0 1 0 0 0 8 4

Ditto, ditto 0 1 3 0 1 0 4

Orleans 0 1 0 0 0 10

Alpaca 0 1 3 0 1 0 1

French Merinos 0 3 9 0 3 1 4

Ditto, ditto 0 3 3 0 3 1 1

French twill 2 6 0 1 10 9

Hollywood tweed 0 1 3 0 0 14

Brocade tweed 0 2 0 0 1 7 4

Double width plaids 0 1 0 0 0 10 4

Ditto, ditto 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 4

Clan tartans 0 6 0 0 1 8 4

De laine dresses 0 6 0 0 4 1 1

Ditto, ditto 0 8 6 0 7 1 4

Cashmere ditto 0 10 6 0 8 9

VISITES, MANTLES, &c.

This department will be found replete with all the novelties of the season.

Ladies' Hollywood tweed

mantles, double lined. 0 9 6 0 6 11

Ditto, ditto 0 10 6 0 7 9

Ditto, elegantly trimmed 0 12 6 0 10 9

Victoria ditto 0 15 6 0 12 6

Ditto, ditto 0 18 6 0 14 11

Ditto 1 2 6 0 18 6

Saxony cloth ditto, elegantly trimmed 1 12 6 1 5 0

Ditto ditto, braided 2 10 0 12 6

Children's pailots 0 2 4 0 1 11

Ditto ditto 0 4 0 0 3 11

Ladies' silk vesties 0 3 6 0 4 6

lined 0 10 6 0 8 3

Ditto ditto 0 18 6 0 14 6

Satin ditto 1 2 6 0 18 6

Ditto ditto ditto 0 18 6 0 14 9

Ditto rich silk lined and quilted 2 10 0 1 16 0

Parties about to proceed to the Diggins will find this an excellent opportunity to purchase their outfits, as every article will be sold considerably under the old prices.

Blankets 0 9 6 0 7 6

Ditto 0 12 6 0 10 9

10-4 ditto 0 16 6 0 14 9

Serge shirts 0 4 6 0 3 9

Ditto ditto, all wool 0 6 6 0 4 11

Ditto, double backed 0 6 9 0 5 9

Lambwool shirts 0 2 6 0 1 11

Ditto ditto 0 6 0 0 2 4 4

Ditto ditto 0 4 0 0 3 3

Pilot trousers 0 10 6 0 7 9

Cord ditto 0 7 9 0 5 6

Ditto ditto 0 9 8 0 7 6

Moleskin ditto, double stitched and taped 0 6 6 0 4 11

Knit wool hose 0 1 6 0 1 1 4

Ditto ditto 0 2 0 0 1 6

Observe the address

JOHN WRIGHT.

Late Johnson and Weight,

Cobden House,

277 and 279, Pitt-street.

12123

HATS, HATS, HATS.

B. MOUNTCASTLE, Hat Manufacturer, begs to inform the public that he has recently received a new assortment of Hats, comprising many of the new inventions and improvements called up by the preparations for the Grand Exhibition of 1851. In addition to his celebrated stock of ventilated and durable French Hats, he can also offer:—

Ventilated beaver hats, black and drab, narrow and broad brims

Paris hats, black and drab, of all shapes and sizes

Black and drab shell hats

Ladies' best riding hats

California, assorted shapes and colours

A large stock of plain and fancy cloth caps

Every description of naval and military ornaments, cockades, gold and silver bands, &c., &c.

Hats of all descriptions manufactured to order for the trade.

French Hat Manufactory,

77, Market-street.

7817

TO SHIPPERS, DRAPERS, AND STOREKEEPERS.

DAWSON AND THOMPSON,

IMPORTERS AND WAREHOUSEMEN,

Entrance to the Wholesale Stores, Bank Court, King-street.

7499

CARPETS, HEARTH RUGS, DAMASKS, AND MOREENS.

Ex May Queen.

LARK AND BENNETT beg to inform their friends and the public that they have just landed a large assortment of the above, which will be sold at reduced prices.

12408 467, George-street.

HORROCKS'S LONGCLOTHS.

LARK AND BENNETT will offer, on this day, and during the week, 500 PIECES of Horrocks's CELEBRATED Longcloths, commencing at FOUR-PENCE 4d. per yard, by the single piece.

The following are the respective quantities of each quality:—

Letter A. 150 pieces

" B. 50 "

" H. 125 "

" M. 50 "

" MT. 50 "

" M. 50 "

" E2. 25 "

Heads of Families are recommended not to lose the present favourable opportunity for laying in a stock of the above at the reduced prices.

12407 467, George-street.

IMPORTANT TO ALL INTENDING GOLD SEEKERS.

THE experience of the last few weeks has proved beyond all doubt, what every prudent man had before predicted, that although there is abundance of gold for all, it is only those who are provided with the proper implements for gold digging, and are armed with determination to persevere, who can expect anything like an ample remuneration for their toil; and while impressing this fact upon the mind of the public,

JOHN HILL, JUN., wishes to inform intending gold seekers that in order to give a better chance to all, he now

OFFERS

his gold cradles at immensely reduced prices; and the fact is proved beyond doubt, by parties at the diggings, that these are the best description ever yet offered for sale in Sydney, and the only kind calculated for securing the golden

REWARD.

He begs to inform the new arrivals from Port Phillip and other neighbouring colonies, probably averaging in number upwards of

500,

that the only way to secure a return for the

POUNDS

which must in the first instance be sacrificed, is to purchase at once the requisite Tools for the work they are about to undertake.

No time should be lost, as the rich discoveries in the Turon now offer such superior advantages, to those who go early to the new field; and as there is now on hand a large stock, which are being offered at an astonishingly low figure, those who wish to embrace the opportunity should do so at once, as the whole will probably be cleared out before the close of the present week. Apply to

JOHN HILL, JUN.,

12259 107, King-street, Sydney.

ELEGANT CLOCKS, in good going order, to wind up once in eight or fifteen days.

Most Superior Gold Watches, with all the latest improvements.

Steering Silver Mugs

Good Diamond Rings, &c.

Britannia Metal Tea and Coffee pots.

All the above will be sold at very reasonable prices.

AT M. BIRNSTING'S.

N.B.—Watches repaired in a superior manner; jewellery made to order to the newest London pattern.

12247

PLAYING CARDS, 8s. 6d. per dozen.

Superior playing cards on sale at the

W. R. FIDDINGTON,

Bookseller, Stationer, &c.,

485, George-street.

Exactly opposite Old Barrack Gate. 12499

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.

On sale, by the undersigned, (250) Two Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Belmont Sperm Candles, 25 lbs. each, at reduced prices.

A. FOSB.

313, Pitt-street North.

SOAP AND CANDLES.—Dips and

Moulds of the very best description in the colony, always on hand at the Manufactory of Mr. John Campbell, Dixon-street, who was for many years in the employment of Charles Tennant and Co., St. Rollox, Glasgow.

6209

FINE SUPPLIES FOR SHIPPING.

THE very best and cheapest supplies

AT NEWCASTLE, are furnished by the undersigned, which can be proved by the character his stores have always maintained.

William Nicholson, grateful for past favours, begs to apprise Owners, Captains, and Agents of vessels calling at Newcastle, that he supplies, good FRESH MEAT, beef and mutton together, at ONE PENNY per pound, and all other provisions at equally reasonable rates.

Newcastle, March 15, 1851.

A GOOD POTATOE.

JUST LANDING, 20 tons superior

Dewant Potatoes, at the Flour Company's Wharf, and at the stores of HENRY FARRIS, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

N.B.—By bag or ton.

12256

(From our Correspondents.)

ROADS.—The inhabitants have raised a sum of money, and employed some men to effect some repairs to the Cut-away Hill, near Berrima, in order that a stoppage may not be caused to the traffic on the Southern Road.

MARKETS. It appears surprising that whilst all kinds of produce and consumable articles have, in some degree, taken a downward tendency in Sydney, parties here maintain the same rates which they obtained during the height of the gold mania. Tobacco, which is selling at Goulburn at 4s. per lb., is realising 8s. per lb. at Berrima. Flour, bread, and other articles, in the same proportion,

We have great pleasure in stating that Mr. George McLeay, of Brownlow Hill, has consented to allow himself to be put in nomination as a member for the electoral district of Murrumbidgee. Mr. McLeay is now in the third of the year, at the least, at Brownlow Hill, Camden, and is therefore likely to be a working member, and there when he's wanted.

A requisition has this week been forwarded to Mr. William Macarthur, of Camden, soliciting him to stand for the united districts of Lachlan and Lower Darling, and we are sure that Mr. Macarthur will not refuse to be a candidate. Mr. Macarthur is likely to "walk the course," we think, for we cannot hear of any other candidate being likely to present himself. It was rumored that Mr. Edward Flood was desirous of accepting his office for Legislative honours, but we begin to think that "rumour lied," as usual. Mr. Flood is *really* at work, it is in a different style, for we can glean nothing authentic or connected upon the subject.

We are content to leave this subject by quoting passages from an article in the *Goshute Herald* of the 7th June, (written after our last communication was published): and having done so, leave people to form their own opinions." The *Goshute Herald* says, that "although the article of Argyle the chief of the band of unprincipled speculators have seized on the occasion for attaching a fictitious value to grain, and by the most audacious misrepresentation have kept the market with the most arbitrary limits, in order to realise, at extravagant rates, what they themselves hold. It is a known fact, that in this county there is a sufficient supply of wheat to maintain three times the number of inhabitants for three years to come."

The gold fever has reached this district, and several persons have left for the diggings. Flour has risen to 80c. per 100 lbs., and everything else in proportion. Much distress will be experienced in consequence, and indeed is already felt. We think it very questionable what effect it will have upon wages of ordinary

ENGLISH NEWS.

TRANSPORTATION. — VAN DIEMEN'S LAND

HE OPENED LORDS, TUESDAY, MARCH 4.
LORD MONTEAGUE rose to present a petition from the inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, relating, he said, to a subject of no common importance to the colony, and the formal consideration of that important colony, and several facts which opened the whole question of the transportation of convicts to that island. It was most numerous and respectably signed. In reference to their ships might understand the statement that the petitioners were not necessary they should bear in mind the fact, that some years ago a petition was presented from the same colony very much to the same effect by his noble friend the President of the Council, and that the Government had then been assured that many of the subjects of complaint which at that period existed still remained unredressed. The petitioners stated that in consequence of the intention expressed by the Government to send to the colony a secondary punishment, the colonists, in the years 1810 and 1811, encouraged the immigration of many thousands of free settlers; but instead of their expectations that transportation to Van Diemen's Land would be long recalled, an arrangement was subsequently made by which that colony became the sole receptacle of convicts from this country. They therefore complained that the declaration of Her Majesty's Government was carried into effect, and that the Government had then pronounced a most material part of the judgment; as to the expediency or inexpediency of transporting convicts to Van Diemen's Land, important as that matter certainly was, it was not the business of the Government to judge whether the Government of this country had or had not been guilty of bad faith towards the inhabitants of that colony. The petitioners went on to state, that at the opening of the present session, the Government had announced that it was the decision of the Government that transportation to Van Diemen's Land should not be resumed at the expiration of the two years which had been fixed for the present prohibition of the transportation of convicts into that colony. This determination on the part of the Government was in perfect accordance with the wishes of a large portion of the free inhabitants of Van Diemen's Land, and, as the petitioners stated, had been accordingly not one of them had been observed. The consequence had been most injurious. The enormous amount of convict population had not only destroyed the best hopes of the colony, but had, in the last few years, been increasing, not only of a large portion of the free population and free immigrants, and lowering the rate of wages, as compared with other colonies. The petitioners stated that they had been continually before their eyes the mournful results, both material and moral, which must attend perseverance in the present system, and that they could no longer place reliance on promises which, at their cost, had been made to them and regarded. Such were the complaints of these petitioners; and, in laying them before the House, he felt bound to state that the difficulties of Van Diemen's Land had been augmented as much by the action of the Government as by the action of either the noble earl (Earl Grey) or of those who had preceded him in office. Parliament, not acting upon any definite plan, not considering the consequences which one step would have upon another, had been continually before them had sudden and unexpected alterations of system, that the colonists were always placed at a disadvantage. Indeed, the effects upon the economical and moral condition of the colony had been such as to excite the indignation of the population of Van Diemen's Land was 70,000, of whom 22,173 were free, thus showing that considerably more than one-half were convicts. The House could not remember the case of the Cape of Good Hope, where the Government had made to introduce a body of convicts sent from this country; and it was to be feared that the example then set might produce bad results in other cases. Indeed, there was reason to apprehend that the Government had been led to take steps, not following the example of the Cape indeed, but still such steps as would render the future introduction of convicts into any part of that colony utterly impossible. The subject was one of the most serious, important and well worthy the most serious attention of their lordships. Hear.

Earl Grey said, this subject was so fully discussed last year that it would be unnecessary for him to say more than that he was in favour of his country. But, as his noble friend, in presenting the petition, had referred to the assertion made last year and there answered by him,

that there had been a breach of faith on the part of the Government with respect to the colony of Van Diemen's Land, he must again say, in more explicit terms, the justice of that allegation. It was most true that an intention existed of putting an end to transportation as it had been previously carried on to Van Diemen's Land. In consequence of which laid on the table of that House and before that Committee, it was proved by the information of the colonists it was invariably stated that the intention of the Government was not to continue transportation as it had previously existed. He would not dispute that it was possible that some of those despatches and making arrangements to that House there might have been expressions used that, taken by themselves separate from the statements of which they formed a part, were capable of being represented as announcing an intention of putting an end to transportation altogether; but no man who read those despatches as a whole could fail to perceive that from first to last it was always under the view of the Government that the removal of convicts from Van Diemen's Land was intended, and that the continuance of transportation was to be inflected in this country, it was always to form part of the system that convicts, after having undergone a large portion of their punishment here, were to be sent to Van Diemen's Land, or to other penal colonies. This view of the case was grounded by him, as well as by his predecessors, on the belief that convicts discharged from prison in this country, where the labour-market was overstocked, and where it was difficult for persons not engaged in agriculture to find employment, were driven, whether they would or no, back into crime, and that an army of persons of that kind, such as existed in France, was an evil of the greatest magnitude; whereas if removed to another country, where the great majority of instances they became more useful members of society, and last year he had pointed out to their lordships that there were at that time 48,000 persons at work in the colony of Australia, which was now being recovered from the country, notwithstanding the vast majority of whom were earning their livelihood by honest industry, and with benefit alike to themselves, the colony, and the community. (Hear, hear.) It was found that emigration to the colonies of convicts collected a great distance from the seat of Government, and where it was difficult to establish a thorough superintendence, was a system liable to abuse, and that, therefore, that portion of the population consisting of convicts ought to be carried on under the immediate control of the Government, either in this country or in the comparatively near stations of Gibraltar and Malta, but that ultimate removal to one of the colonies should take place. (Hear, hear.) He need not remind their lordships that he attended to the express opinion of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) He need not remind their lordships that this subject was discussed in both Houses of Parliament, and that a strong impression was made upon the minds of both Houses, so far as regarded the necessity of some modification of the views of the Government, and that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government, when such a modification was called for, to conform to the wishes of Parliament. (Hear, hear.) Having thus vindicated himself from the charge of any want of good faith towards the colony, he had little more to add, except to concur with the noble lord in what he had said as to the hardship and injustice inflicted upon the prisoners of war, and the convicts, which has been adopted from 1840 to 1855. (Hear, hear.) But for that neither he nor his predecessors were responsible so much as Parliament; for the plans of the Government were sanctioned by the House of Commons, and by the other House of Parliament, calling upon the Crown to remove from this country large numbers of convicts. (Hear, hear.) He thought this measure was adopted by the other House very rashly, and without consulting the Government, and he acquit the Government of the day of not having called upon the House

of Commons, in adopting that measure, to vote the money that was necessary to make arrangements in Van Diemen's Land for the reception of convicts. (Hear, hear.) He regretted what then took place, but all that he could now do was to take a lesson from past errors and endeavour to correct them for the future. He concurred in what the noble and able Secretary had said, and he was glad to see that the Government were as separated as possible. He regretted the necessity that existed for sending so large a number of convicts to Van Diemen's Land, but he would not much longer exist for, while his noble friend had spoken of the existence of a strong feeling on the part of the colonists of Van Diemen's Land against the introduction of convicts, he had said nothing of the prevalence of different feelings among other colonists. In Western Australia there was an unanimous desire on the part of the colonists that they should begin to send convicts there. In Wales there was also an unanimous feeling in favour of convicts being sent over, as they had found the services of this class of persons exceedingly useful as stockmen and as servants. He was glad to hear that that was the case, as he believed the prosperity and welfare of the colony depended on their obtaining a supply of convict labour. He was persuaded there was no other source from which they could be obtained, and he went to the extent which they required. The funds by which free emigrants were sent out were limited, and when they arrived, there was no means of enforcing their residence in those districts where the labour was wanted, so that the production of wool was carried on.

With regard to ticket-of-leave men, however, they possessed the power of requiring them to reside in those districts where they were most wanted, and that power was directed to the Governor, and he was allowed to go out of the custody of the Government till he had entered into an arrangement to go into the service of some colonist in a distant part of the colony. And what he best abated was the necessity of the Government of New South Wales after referring to the arrival of a vessel with convicts whose preliminary punishment had been carried out under the improved system used at Portland and at the hulks, and which was a very good passage was described as unexceptionable, proceeded to state, that of 1618 convicts sent to New South Wales of between the 1st of June, 1848, and the 30th of

April, 1850, having tickets to leave, and most of them having been a considerable number of months in the colony, there were 20 of whom it had been found necessary to punish for misfeasance, and of those forty only one was sent for offences, and the remainder, who of the ten five were for no more than trivial offences than common larceny. That was a gratifying result when the number sent out was so large. They had been trained in the use of the musket, and produced an acquisition to the colony. The inhabitants of New South Wales, when they calmed the working of the system, would, he was persuaded, see it for their interest that convicts should be sent to parts of that colony. He agreed that convicts would be sent to Sydney, Melbourne, or any of the more considerable towns, or even the more thickly peopled country districts; but they might be sent to the immense advantage to large tracts which were now such a cursed and desolate waste, and he hoped the Legislature of New South Wales would come to that conclusion. From the accounts of what had passed in the Legislature of New South Wales, it appeared that in the month of March, 1850, a debate took place upon the question whether convicts holding tickets of leave should remain in any part of the colony or not. After a lengthened debate, the division was so close, that the question being put, the majority voted to adjourn the discussion for 1 month, the numbers being 13 on the one side and 13 on the other. The Speaker gave his vote in favour of the adjournment. At the end of the month an address to the Crown against receiving convicts was presented, and the matter was referred for a time, it might be anticipated, when the bill of last year came into operation, and the colonies were divided, that the result would be different. The Port Phillip members, who were now returned, were members of the Legislature of New South Wales and sit in that of Victoria, voted as a body against receiving convicts at all, while of the New South Wales representatives a majority voted in favour of the measure. He trusted the colonists of New South Wales would not be so blind to their own true interests, and the interest of this country, as to refuse receiving convicts. The act of last year was a very wise one, which Her Majesty, on the petition of the northern colonies, might be able to separate into a distinct colony. As he believed every single individual who had property in that part of the colony wished to have the advantage of convict labour, he trusted that the Legislature of New South Wales would refuse to open that colony to convict labour, Northern Australia would avail itself of the powers given by the Act of last year, and apply for a division of the colony into two parts, and the supply of labour, which they so urgently required. With respect to Van Diemen's Land, the latest accounts he had received, while, he was sorry to say, they showed the existence of a strong feeling against the reception of convicts, sustained, on the other hand, the clearest evidence that the colony was rising, perhaps slowly, but still beginning to rise, from the series of depressions under which it had laboured; that the demand for labour, the revenue, and the commerce of the colony were increasing, and that commerce was extending; and that new and important sources of employment were opening, the business of shipbuilding, in particular, was likely to rise to importance. The number of convicts who were now procured for the purpose was great, its magnificent timber, and the favourable positions in the different harbours for prosecuting that business with success. He should only add, that the Government were now adopting discipline was beginning to show its effects in the great diminution of convictions before the police courts, and the commitments for drunkenness had fallen off in a manner truly surprising. The Legislature was ordered to lie on the table, and their shipboard adjourned at 10 minutes past 6 o'clock.

(From the Times, March 6.)
weeks ago we drew attention

miserable state and dreary prospects of our beautiful colony of Van Diemen's Land. We showed that, since 1810, that torrent of crimes and lawless acts which we have so often mentioned, had flowed over the eastern part of the vast Australian continent, had been concentrated upon this devoted spot. We showed that by the competition of England alone, the free labour of the world had been brought out at the expense of the colonies were drained from the island, and that, from the continual repetition of this process, two-thirds of the population had been swept away. We pointed out that the colonists were ground down by burdensome imposts laid upon them by direction of the Colonial Office, for the protection of their lives and properties against the depredations of the natives, and that, gradually arriving at a state when it would be impossible for any free settler with a family to remain in it, and when nothing would be left to the latter but to sell their souls for a few shillings to the felons whom it has pleased Great Britain to displace and replace it, and the officials to whom the superintendence of these felons is entrusted. We further observed that an alliance between the natives and the convicts, a system had been promised to the urgent necessities and remonstrances of the colonists, but never granted; and we pointed to Lord Grey's own admission that the system of transportation to Van Diemen's Land was the cause of this.

This was a tolerably strong case, but recent events have made it still stronger. Since we last met, the Australian Colonies have shown that the Australian colonists, assembled in public meetings in every considerable town throughout the territory, have protested indignantly against the revival of the proposed plan of transportation to form a League for the purpose of effectually resisting it. Being perfectly aware that Van Diemen's Land is saturated with crime, and that whatever fresh numbers of criminals are sent to it will only place a certain number of the more hardened criminals, and scatter them over the neighbouring colony, they make common cause with Van Diemen's Land, and have resolved to oppose the proposed intercolonial congress which Lord Grey failed to establish by legislation, he seems about to call into existence against himself and his policy.

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tion, at his house, 400, George-street, joining the Steamers Wharf, also fronting Just landed ex Bolivia. 19 Half-tiers sheep's tongues. Byass's

In Van Diemen's Land the people are so completely driven to despair, and have so entirely lost confidence in the promises of the local and Imperial Government, that, with the example of the Cape before their eyes, they are not likely much longer to confine themselves to complaints and remonstrances. Things being in this state, Lord Montagu on Tuesday evening presented a petition from Van Diemen's Land, which contained one last appeal to the justice and mercy of the English Government. To this Lord Grey replied that he had never broken faith with the colonists, inasmuch as it was always the intention of the government to remove convicts, after having undergone part of their sentence here, to the Australian colonies. This is but a sorry evasion. The intention of government was, as is well known, to inflict the penal part of their sentence in England, and then to pardon the convicts, on condition of their expatriating themselves in small numbers to different colonies where there is a large and uncontaminated free population. Does Lord Grey mean that this system has ever been carried out, or that it was ever intended to extend to Van Diemen's Land; or is it not clear that Van Diemen's Land, being already saturated with crime, did not possess that uncontaminated population in which it was intended the convict element should be absorbed? Van Diemen's Land is still a place of punishment for transported offenders, and not a place of emigration for convicts who have received pardons. The promise was, that transportation to Van Diemen's Land should cease. The fact is, that it has been continued with unrelenting vigour, and that the excuse is that a different system was intended to be carried out in the other Australian colonies, it being carefully suppressed that this system was not intended to apply to Van Diemen's Land. If anything could add to the irritation of the public mind in Australia, it would be found in such statements as these. On the 20th of August, 1847, Sir William Denison, the Governor of Van Diemen's Land, wrote thus to Lord Grey:—"As her Majesty's Government have decided that transportation is to cease, and as that decision has been publicly made known in the colony, I do not consider that it would be possible or desirable to attempt to carry out the suggestions contained in my despatch. No. 88. The feelings of a large portion of the community are so fully enlisted in the opposition which has been raised to the convict system here, that any attempt now to revise the system in any form would be looked upon by them as a breach of faith; and would cause, no doubt, feelings of hostility, which would be very embarrassing to the Government."

Three years and a-half have passed, transportation continues, and Lord Grey says there has been no breach of faith. Nor does Lord Grey promise to Van Diemen's Land a speedy deliverance from its sufferings. It is to have that deliverance, it appears, when New South Wales, which has called meetings in every town and village to renounce the assumption of transportation, and whose Council has rejected it, shall, with the ruin of Van Diemen's Land before its eyes, consent to reimpose its fetters. But there is still blame in Gilead. New South Wales may refuse, but the northern district, which is thinly peopled, may, under the act of last Session, petition to be separated in order that it may receive convicts. The colony is to be dismembered in order that it may be degraded.

The sales of land having ceased on account of the impossible price exacted before the northern part of New South Wales was occupied, the land has been meted out to squatters with no niggard hand, and they are naturally anxious to obtain, by any means, that labour which alone can render their vast possessions valuable. But, even in the northern part of the colony, the advocates of transportation are in a minority, and were defeated in a public meeting which they called at Moreton Bay. Besides, those who are favourable to transportation know well that the northern district cannot and will not be able for a long time to support the expense of a separate government, an outlay for which all the criminals in England would be but a sorry equivalent.

Had Lord Grey kept faith with the Australian colonies, had he observed the promise to send out a free emigrant for every exile, by which he induced the legislature of New South Wales to consent to receive them, he would be free from the difficulties by which he is at present surrounded; but, as it is, nothing can be more unfounded than his speculations as to the possibility of converting New South Wales anew, or any part of it, into a penal settlement. The people of Van Diemen's Land have, therefore, no hope from this quarter, and Lord Grey holds out none from any other. Transportation will accordingly continue till either the colony is wholly destroyed, and the last vestige of civilization is rooted out, or till, by some system of passive or active resistance, the career of oppression be cut short. Parliament has given this much wronged colony, whose petitions it has uniformly for the last ten years rejected, a legislature, two-thirds of which are to be elected by the people. What manner of men must these representatives be if meeting together for the first time in the very crisis of their fate, they can apply themselves to the transaction of public business with common temper, moderation, or patience? Does Lord Grey expect to wring from the representatives of a people who are in a driving force as outcasts and vagabonds on the face of the earth a revenue to maintain and support that very government which they regard as their destroyer?

We are aware that a weak government—and our government is weak—is almost necessarily a government of departments; and we know how likely it is, after the events of the last few days, that any colonial question should meet with a support inconveniently energetic. But, on considerations far above those of mere party, we are justified in calling upon the House of Commons, in which it is not represented, and the people of England, to whom it is almost unknown, to give a just and generous consideration to the wrongs of this remote community, which they have depressed from a state of high material prosperity and advancing civilization, to the lowly and degrading an

degradation, and to save what is still left from the hands of a Minister who denounces his own policy as ruinous, and still unrelentingly perseveres in it.

THE HAYCOCKS IN 1851.
(From Punch's Almanac.)
The Haycocks are an old family in—shire. They boast of being descendants of Hegeose, the Saxon, and have always hated the French. The present Mr. H. declares that it runs in the family, "I hate 'em, Sir, and so did my father before me. Hang your foreigners, and foreign trade, and sour wine and loose morals, Sir. Protection to British Industry, Sir, is my motto."

January, 1851, was a great month at Haycock Hall. Tom Heyday, and young Spatter, of the Blues, and Dick Chaffinch, Fellow of All Souls, Barrister-at-law, and the best shot, oarsman, cricketer, and rider of his time, at Oxford; and old Sir John Doldrum, the nearest great county man, with four Miss Doldrums, and half-a-dozen besides, young and middle-aged, were staying in the house. The first set in with the new year, and hunting was out of the question. The Doldrums were a remarkably heavy family, and six of them in the house at all once was "devilish severe," as Spatter expressed it. The party were getting sour and sulky, and breakfast wasn't at all so pleasant as had been. What was to be done?

The party broke up about the end of February. Before he went, Tom Heyday had spirited up Fred and Mary, and Mrs. Haycock, to buck him in visiting the whole family to his father's, for the Exposition. Old Haycock made a desperate resistance, and raved about confounded foreigners, but Tom and the whole family were too much for him. The great feat was accomplished. The Haycock family were booked. Tom exulted.

Among other novelties which he hated (and he hated most novelties) old Haycock had a horror of railways. "A gentleman should travel by post," he asserted, "not in one of these infernal levelling trains, where you may find a bag-man on one side of you, and a lunatic on the other."

After much unnecessary grumbling, town was reached at last, and what they did there, and how they were done, we propose to trace by aid of the family diaries, which we have perused with a prophetic eye.

THE HAYCOCKS IN TOWN.
From Mr. Haycock's Diary. April 20th.—Arrived at the Eastern Counties Station—after a miserable journey—no porters of course—and had to stand sentry over luggage for an hour before cabs could be procured. Got on at last, and drove to Heyday's in Baker-street. Couldn't get up to the door for cabs, setting down, loaded with all sorts of foreigners, in all sorts of ridiculous travelling traps and cloaks. The lobby full of foreign luggage, and the house full of foreign men and women. Mr. Heyday, in a great state of indignation, and no wonder. That confounded son of his had asked everybody who had been civil to him, in his travels (Old Heyday has been as courteous to encourage the boy in running abroad on all occasions) to come to his father's whenever they visited London. They have all visited London for this Cock and Bull Exhibition, and there all come to his father's, of course. Old Heyday doesn't talk any foreign lingo, and of course couldn't explain matters; so the foreigners had got themselves settled, and the house is full of them from area to attic. I shan't stay here among 'em, and so I've told Mrs. H.—Fred is to look us out a lodging to-morrow.

From Miss Haycock's Diary. April 20th.—Luckily Fred hasn't been able to find a lodging yet, so we are still here in Mr. Heyday's charming house with a set of such interesting people. There's the Count de Carambole, who was so kind to Tom Heyday, in his affair at Baden, and who has met Fred in Paris. He is delightful, knows everything and everything, and sings his own romances in the most pathetic style. He is habitually melancholy, but becomes more cheerful as you get into earnest conversation with him. Papa calls him a swindler, of course, as he is a foreigner. The Baroness von Stoltz are here too. I do not like the Baroness, who is a Russian, I think, and flirts dreadfully with the men of all nations. In their own languages. There is a Polish Colonel, who, the Count tells me, is a spy. He is very observant. Three Turks have just arrived, from Trebizond, where Tom Heyday was, two years ago, and where these gentlemen bled him from being bastinadoed, in a mistake. They don't understand any language but their own, and naturally are not conversable, but very handsome. They can't eat anything that has been cooked by Christians, and have been living for a month on bread and cheese. I am afraid Mr. Heyday is uncomfortable, rather, among so many strangers, but I must say that I like it exceedingly. Papa is perfectly unapproachable, and was positively rude to a poor Armenian Pappas (or Priest) who put his fingers into a dish of potatoes at table to-day.

From Fred's Diary. May 2nd.—Got a lodging at last—two rooms—at £10 a week; thanks to the fight I made. The Governor and I sleep in the sitting-room, which smokes. He has the sofa, and I have a shake down on the table. My mother and Mary have the bedroom—which is rather high up. The house is rather full. There is a Chinese family upstairs, with four daughters, in one room. They are perpetually making tea, and live upon ducks and rice. I see the funniest little trotter cases outside of their door of a morning—I suppose belonging to the Celestial and his ladies. I am told they inquired a good deal at first, after birds' nests (of which they make soup at home) and had a great many brought them by the little boys of the neighbourhood. It appears they were not of the right sort for eating. The Governor made a dreadful row this morning about the three Germans in the attic. They smoke pretty constantly, and were singing about "Vaterland" till three o'clock this morning. They have received notice to quit; and declare they are willing to go, but that they won't pay the rent. The landlady tells me they have been lodging on the same principle ever since they came here, and that they boast to her they have never paid any rent yet. The man who sleeps on the landing came in fresh this morning, and landed on going into our bedroom. I had to go out and punch his head. The Persian Prince on the first-floor is going. He had one of his attendants coughed or flogged yesterday, and the man has got a warrant against him for assault. The North American Indians, in the kitchen, had their dog feast yesterday, and got jolly on the "fire-water," as they call gin. I don't believe they really intended to scalp the knife-boy; it was only their fun; but he has gone this morning, in an awful funk. However, it's very pleasant, if we could only get anything to eat. It serves the Governor right for not staying quietly at Heyday's. I was there last night, and we had a little "punting." I was in luck, and nearly broke the bank. I gave the Count and Leginski their revenge to-night.

From Miss Haycock's Diary. The poor dear Count! He has been compelled to leave the Heydays, from political reasons. That Pole was a spy, it seems, and every action and word of the Count was denounced to the French Embassy. His estates in Berry are confiscated, it seems, in consequence of the part he was accused of taking in some horrid revolution or other; and he is forced to undergo the greatest privations, even at night, that everything is so dear. But he bears up with wonderful heroism, and even assists his poorer countrymen. I would gladly aid him out of my allowance, but he won't accept anything for himself. He occasionally receives money, and even food, for his own unfortunate countrymen. I literally forced a turkey upon him yesterday, which came in the last hamper from the hall. He took it with the noblest simplicity; and when he offered to have it sent by the man who sweeps the crossing, and who is in our confidence, he said, in a way that brought the tears into my eyes, "Je me refuse pour mes amis, Je m'en prie de leur porter ce mes propres mais les secours de notre angélique bonté." I took down the words in my heart, and then he pressed my hand. He won't even see my brother, such is his sensitiveness. He fears offers of assistance.

From Mr. Haycock's Diary. It is as I suspected. That swindling Frenchman is fed at my expense. The landlady saw him leave the house to-day with a turkey, he was trying to tie up in a dirty pocket handkerchief. I can't trust him. She thinks the sagaband is a hero and a martyr—the says, a few days later, "I will go home next week if I go alone. I can't stand any more of the Exposition. After three hours of it, I lost Mrs. H. and Mary, got into a snug corner, upon a pile of hearth-rugs, and fell fast asleep. I suppose nobody saw me, for when I awoke the place was dark and shut up. I nearly broke my neck among the absurd cranks and things, before I could find a door, and then I was in an hour before I could make a policeman outside hear that I was there, and another hour before they could find a key to let me out. I was tired to death, and went to the cabstand outside the Park entrance, to get a cab. There wasn't a driver on his box, and when I went up to the first on the rack and rapped at the window, supposing the fellow had got inside for a snooze, a respectable-looking elderly gentleman popped out his head, in his night-cap, and asked me up for disturbing his night's rest, and said he "wondered what the police were about, not allowing people to sleep quietly in their own apartments?" I passed on to the next, and hang me if there wasn't another fellow in his night-cap and dressing-gown, putting his boots out of the window, and begging the driver to "rap at the door at eight, and bring him his hot water." Fred tells me they are regularly let out for the night or week, and declaring that he saw placards, with "Lodgings for a Single Man, on a pole stuck out of the top of a Hansom, and "One Bed to Let" hung from the window of a mangy-looking rick (Clarence! I suppose people who have got into the grand old-fashioned room, are accommodated in the omnibuses!)

From Miss Haycock's Diary.—We had a dreadful scene with papa this morning. He said go home, and was so awfully violent, that I am afraid he will do something dreadful, if we resist any longer. The Count declares "qu'il se brule la cervelle," if we go.

He met us yesterday again at the Exposition. Unluckily it was in that part of the gallery where the Chinese are exhibited, and which is always so crowded with ladies. We could not exchange many words, as one's blushes were reflected in every direction, and one saw oneself all round, and couldn't help at home on horseback. Our Turkish jewels, on the largest elephant I ever saw. The Laplanders were out, in their reindeer sledge. They appear a stupid people, but the deer go beautifully. I cannot say the Chinese appear to me at home on horseback. Our Turkish friends, I am sorry to say, have been taken up by the police for throwing the jerred, which they took with great force. The crowd was rather troublesome, and one of the elephants pulled off Mr's bonnet.

From Mr. Haycock's Diary.—We are here at home again. It's all up. Mrs. H. came out this morning in her crinoline! as if she wasn't big enough already—and so I told her. And there's Fred beginning to let his beard grow, and wearing trousers with pockets in the hips!—and I don't care how soon it's all over with Olivia Haycock.

From Miss Haycock's Diary.—Oh, agony!—I wonder if it is possible to be so utterly blighted and blotted as it must be with my tears! Oh, Eugene, have thy enemies triumphed at last! Let me record here those dreadful words of that last cherished letter: "Adieu, chère ange—l'espérance trônée en prison. C'est pour moi le jour de mon départ. Je meurs pour ma patrie! Oh, France! Oh, Marie! Songez toujours à moi, comme je songerai à toi, même du fond de mon cachot!" And there are tears on the paper—his tears as well as mine!

From Fred Haycock's Diary.—So the murder's out. Carambole was a swindler after all. I see by yesterday's Times, he has been arrested as a notorious black-leg and begging-letter impostor. Well, he did look like a blackguard; and I noticed he always had an unaccountable run of aces at Vingt-un.

We here conclude our extracts—at least, for the present.—Altogether the Haycocks will long have reason to remember the year of the Exposition.

It is a singular and significant fact that no journal besides the Times advocates the western route to Australia, nor singles out the Peninsular and Oriental Company (which alone prevents that ridiculous route from being adopted) for attack. The last attack of the Times on the Peninsular and Oriental Company is because of the steamers they employ in the Peninsular service. The steamers on this service are the Montrose, 650 tons, and 240 horse power; Iberia, 600 tons, and 260 horse power; and the Madrid, 500 tons, and 160 horse power. Now these steamers have been surveyed by Government officers, and found to be superior to what the mail contract requires them to be. They are never due at Southampton, according to Government calculations, until the 5th, 16th, and 26th of the month, and they arrive here in ordinary weather on the 3rd, 11th, and 24th of the month. Neither shippers of cargo nor passengers ever complain of a want of accommodation. If the Government and the public do not complain, there is not much ground for the interference of the Times; but that journal seems to think that the Black Sea steamers of the Peninsular and Oriental Company ought to be on the Peninsular line. Why not advocate that steamers call at the Great Britain should run between Southampton and Cowes? When the Peninsular and Oriental Company build a new steamer for any particular station, they introduce every improvement as to speed and accommodation. The company wanted a new steamer for the Constantinople route, and they have built the Singapore. The Times hints that this ship should be placed on the Alexandrian line. It would be as much fit for that line as a Southampton and Jersey steamer would be to run between this port and the Peninsula. All the steamers which the Peninsular and Oriental have built have been upon the most improved plan, and have been the best ships afloat at the time. But science and skill make continual and rapid discoveries; and it is the height of absurdity to suppose that almost no ships can be broken up or sold for a song immediately the discoveries are made. The Peninsular and Oriental Company are profuse in their expenditure in improving and enlarging their fleet. Although the India and the Ripon are almost new, they will shortly be superseded by two new and powerful steamers, equal in speed and accommodation to any now or then afloat; and the India mail will be conveyed by them between Southampton and Alexandria in a manner that will leave nothing to be desired.—Atlas.

THE LORD RECTORSHIP OF GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—The members of the university met on Wednesday in the Common-hall, when Professor Ramsay read the result of the recent rectorial election, showing that two "nations" had voted for Lord Palmerston, and two for Sheriff Alison, the historian. The principal then explained that by the constitution of the university the casting vote in cases of equality fell to be exercised by the retiring Lord Rector, or failing him, by the immediately preceding Lord Rector. A letter was read from Mr. Macaulay, dated 15th November last, stating that it would be out of his power to appear personally, and he must, therefore, suffer the casting vote to lapse into the hands of his predecessor. It was matter of satisfaction, however, that the two distinguished candidates, he could not choose among. The principal then stated that the exercise of the privilege of giving the casting vote now lay with Mr. Mure, of Caldwell, M.P., Mr. Macaulay's predecessor. Mr. Mure, who has up till this time been detained in Italy, then rose, and after alluding to the merits of the two candidates, gave his casting vote in favour of Mr. Sheriff Alison, on the ground that he had the greatest number of individual votes, although the "nations" had been equal. The election was declared accordingly, amid much applause. The public inauguration of the new Lord Rector was to take place on Thursday in the College, when he was to deliver his installation speech.

LOVE AND SUICIDE.—THE WOMAN WITH A MASCLINE VOICE.—We, on Saturday, briefly mentioned the suicide of a young man and two females, at a house in the Rue Notre-Dame-des-Victoires, to one of whom it was said he was engaged to be married. We now learn the following particulars of the catastrophe. In a chest of drawers in the room were found several letters, which explained the reasons which led them to commit suicide. It appeared that Ernest and Pauline had taken their fatal step from a conviction that they should never be in a condition to marry, but the reason alleged by the widow of Pauline was extremely singular. Her letter was as follows:—"I die because I have a masculine voice, which would always have cast ridicule upon me; and, besides, I will not leave Pauline." Ernest used to earn 70 francs a month, and had his family at Paris. Pauline and her friend, both feather-dressers, had a good deal of work in hand, and their employer testified to their excellent conduct and activity.

On the 30th October last, an article, signed by M. Viennet, reflecting on M. C. Hugo, one of the editors of the *Evenement*, appeared in the *Corriere*, of which M. Viennet is an editor. M. Hugo took offence at it and sent M. Mery and M. Dumas, the eminent authors, to demand reparation. An explanation was given, but some misunderstanding subsequently arose, and a duel was resolved on. As, however, M. Hugo is a very young man, and M. Viennet a very old one, it was settled that M. Viennet's son should fight in his place. The meeting took place with a sword in the wood of Meudon, and M. Hugo was slightly wounded. On Saturday M. Viennet, jun., and his second, M. de la Pierre and M. de Grimaldi, and the two seconds of M. Hugo, M. A. Dumas and M. Mery, were tried before the Tribunal of Correctional Police for having been concerned in the duel. Each of the accused gave explanation, and in the course of his, M. A. Dumas stated that he only consented to act as second to M. Hugo on the express wish of his father, M. Victor Hugo, that he should fight. The tribunal condemned M. Viennet, M. de la Pierre, and M. de Grimaldi, to 1000 francs, M. Mery and M. Dumas to 2000 francs.—Atlas.

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